

VA #1 Souvenir from the 1893 World's Fair



VA #2 Map of the 1893 World's Fair Grounds



VA #3 California Building at the 1893 World's Fair



VA #4 Chicago Timeline and Facts

Climate: Hot and humid in summer; cold in winter; often windy.

Landscape: Flat and swampy, with many trees; near a lake and river, with several streams in the area.

History:

- 1770s** First permanent (European) settlement by Haitian trader Jean Baptiste Point du Sable
- 1802** U.S. Army builds Fort Dearborn
- 1816** Potawatomi Indians cede area to United States
- 1833** Town of Chicago organized with a population of 350
- 1836** Building of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad
- 1847** McCormick Factory opened in Chicago
- 1848** Galena and Chicago Union Railroad opens
Illinois and Michigan Canal opens
- 1848** Chicago Board of Trade founded
- 1850** Population of Chicago nears 30,000
- 1865** Union Stock Yards open
- 1870** Population of Chicago nears 300,000
- 1871** Great Chicago Fire
- 1880** Chicago's population surpasses half a million
- 1890** Chicago's population reaches 1 million
- 1893** Chicago World's Fair

VA #5 Chicago's Cityscape in the 1860s



VA #6 Chicago in the Mid-1800s



VA #7 Great Chicago Fire of 1871



VA #8 Chicago's Cityscape in the 1880s



VA #9 Chicago in the Late-1800s



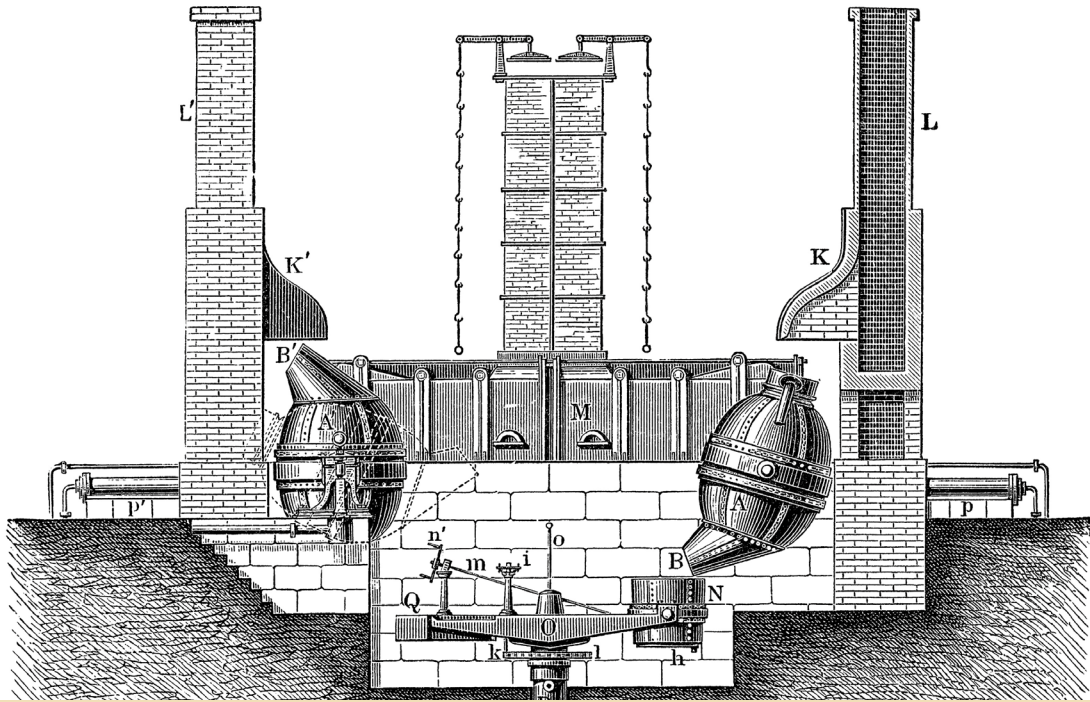
VA #10 World's Fair in Chicago, 1893



VA #11 New Technologies of the Second Industrial Revolution

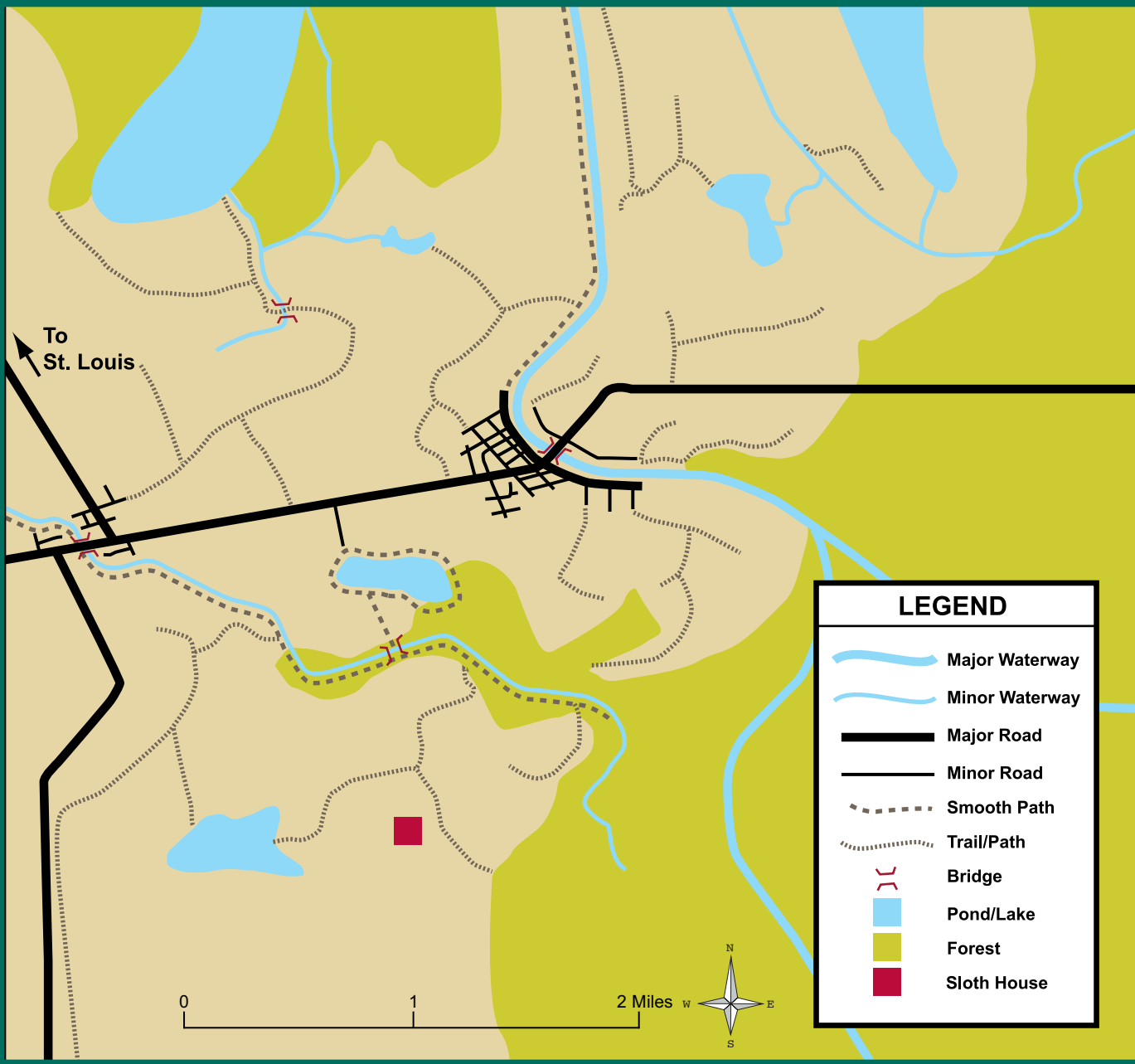
New Technologies	What does it do?	How is it changing the economy? What industries are affected?
Bessemer Process		
McCormick Reaper		
Balloon Frame		
Barbed Wire		
Disassembly Line		
Refrigerated Car		

VA #12 Bessemer Process

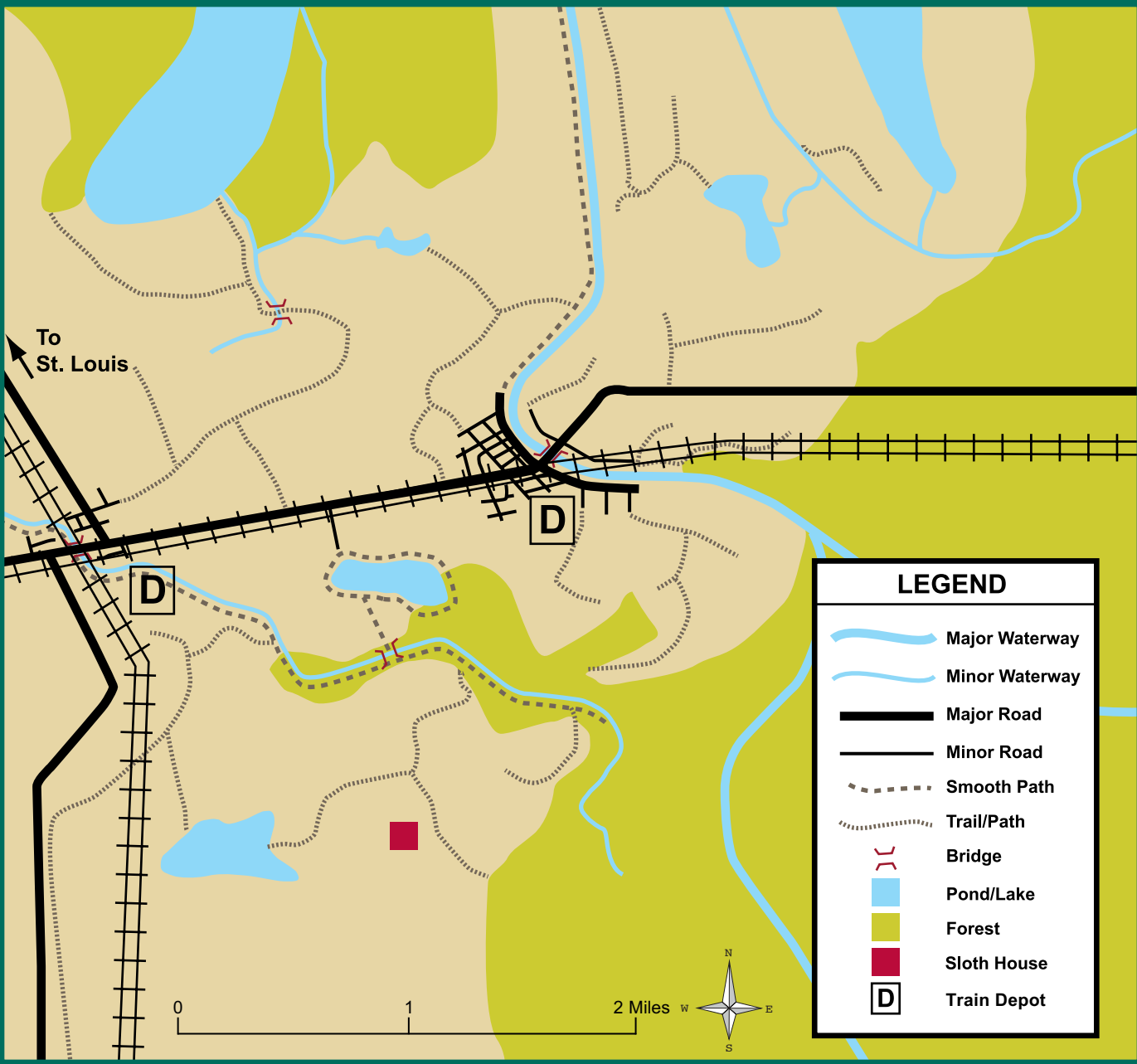


The Bessemer process was designed to make large amounts of molten steel from iron. In the mid-1800s, Sir Henry Bessemer took a process that had been used to make iron and modified it for the production of steel. In this process, air was blown through the iron (in the “barrels” shown above). This caused the impurities to burn off and raised the temperature enough to create steel. These changes in the process made steel cheaper and more plentiful. This allowed railroads to expand, from 30,000 miles of track in 1862 to almost 199,000 miles in 1900. At first, most of the steel went to make rails for the expanding railroad system. Eventually, builders started to use the steel in large buildings, bridges, and other structures, as well.

VA #13 The World and Journey of Joshua Sloth



VA #14 Railroads in the World of the Sloths



VA #15 Freight Train



VA #16 Technology's Effects on the Environment

Effects	Railroads	Refrigerated Car/ Disassembly Line	Balloon Frame	Barbed Wire
Resources Used (extraction)				
Effects on Ecosystems				
Byproducts				

VA #17 Station Directions

You are about to embark on a journey to several “stations.” At each station is information about the political, economic, environmental, and cultural factors affecting economic development in the United States at the turn of the century.

On your journey:

- Read the information about the development featured at each station.
- Write a short description of the development on **Developments Affecting Economic Growth**.
- Assign each development to a category to which it best belongs: “government action,” “environmental influences,” or “economics.”
- Give a brief explanation of the effect of the development on the United States economy at that time.

You may work with your group to complete these tasks.

VA #18 Developments Affecting Economic Growth

Development	What was it?	Category	Effect on the Economy
Homestead Act of 1862			
Pacific Railway Act of 1862			
Internal Combustion Engine			
Deforestation of the American West			
Byproducts Industry			